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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(d) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(e) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A, B, C, D and E of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 61, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/46/365);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional disarmament (A/46/382 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/46/498);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/46/530);

(f) Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on non-proliferation and arms exports, made by the European Council on 29 June 1991 (A/46/289);

(g) Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, which met at Prague on 1 July 1991, and the respective Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed at Warsaw on

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

14 May 1955, and of the Protocol on extending its validity, signed at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 (A/46/300-S/22782);

(h) Letter dated 12 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Document adopted by the representatives of the member States of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in Central Africa, at the close of the subregional seminar-workshop of 17 to 21 June 1991 organized in Yaoundé (A/46/307-S/22805);

(i) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permament Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(j) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(k) Letter dated 18 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/697);

(l) Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1

5. On 25 October, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/46/L.1), which was later also sponsored by the Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6

7. On 29 October, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Rwanda and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/46/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

8. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised by the representative of Cameroon as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "and 45/58 P" were deleted;

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 1, the words "in Central Africa" were inserted.

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on behalf of the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under the draft resolution (see A/C.1/46/PV.35).

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14

11. On 30 October, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, Honduras, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/46/L.14), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Jamaica at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

12. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.47).

13. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to one, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, India, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 1 (see para. 20, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

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2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Latvia indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19

14. On 31 October, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar and the Sudan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/46/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

15. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19 by a recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 21 abstentions (see para. 20, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20

16. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Lao People's Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

17. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20 by a recorded vote of 96 to 17, with 20 abstentions (see para. 20, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand,

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4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Germany indicated that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33

18. On 1 November, Argentina, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/46/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Sweden. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution F).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

20. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 5/ and of 30 August 1991 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 6/ as well as the Final Act of the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 29 October 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 4 October 1991;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

5/ A/46/498.

6/ A/46/400.

6. Decides that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993;

8. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

B

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/245 of 3 November 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the Final Document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States 7/ on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in their subregion,

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7/ A/46/307-S/22805, annex.

1. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

2. Welcomes the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, establishing under the auspices of the United Nations a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

3. Thanks the Secretary-General for his contribution to the Yaoundé seminar-workshop and requests him to continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the Final Document of the seminar-workshop, by, in particular, establishing a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

C

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985,

41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, 8/ and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs,

1. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

8/ A/46/365.

4. Decides that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of

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9/ Resolution S-10/2.

10/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time would reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. Urges the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991,

Welcoming also their announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear arms race, and expressing the hope that these will be followed by agreements at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1991 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use

of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/59 B of 4 December 1990,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depository shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depository in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

F

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, 11/

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special

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11/ A/46/530.

session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A of 4 December 1990,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 12/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, Nigeria, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City, Mexico;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, as well as the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions;

12/ A/33/305.

5. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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22 November 1991
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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 62

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(f) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;

"(g) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(h) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

"(i) Prevention of nuclear war"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 43/78 J of 7 December 1988, 44/119 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/62 B to E and G of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 October to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 62, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/46/400);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/46/604);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/46/334);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: request for subvention to the Institute resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/46/334 (A/C.5/46/11);

(g) Letter dated 21 May 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Hungary and Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of Romania on the Establishment of an Open Skies Regime, signed at Bucharest on 11 May 1991 (A/46/188-S/22638);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42).

(h) Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on non-proliferation and arms exports, made by the European Council on 29 June 1991 (A/46/289);

(i) Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the Chargés d'affaires of the Permanent Missions of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 271 (XII) adopted by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session entitled "Foz de Iguazú Declaration on the joint nuclear policy of Argentina and Brazil", adopted on 9 May 1991 in Mexico City (A/46/297);

(j) Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, which met at Prague on 1 July 1991, and the respective Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed at Warsaw on 14 May 1955, and of the Protocol on extending its validity, signed at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 (A/46/300-S/22782);

(k) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(l) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(m) Letter dated 11 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/592-S/23161);

(n) Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/621-S/23201);

(o) Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/4);

(p) Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/6);

(q) Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.3

5. On 25 October, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Peru and Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/46/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.3 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.12

7. On 30 October, Bolivia, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

8. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.12 by a recorded vote of 98 to 6, with 30 abstentions (see para. 13), draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab

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3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Rwanda and Zaire indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Italy indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.21

9. On 31 October, Algeria, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.21), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

10. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.21 by a recorded vote of 104 to 8, with 24 abstentions (see para. 13, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic,

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4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.29

11. On 1 November, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Peru, Spain and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "The transfer of high technology with military applications" (A/C.1/46/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and China. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 27th meeting, on 5 November.

12. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.29 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution D).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 5/

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42).

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda, pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session; 6/

3. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commisison as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

5. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopt the following items for its consideration at the 1992 substantive session:

(1) Objective information on military matters;

(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

6/ A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

7. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 7/ together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, inter alia, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, inter alia, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 E of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,

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7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard", 8/

Convinced that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would provide an appropriate framework for the various multilateral, bilateral and unilateral initiatives and proposals put forward recently,

Considering that the present international situation is conducive to a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

C

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 45/62 D of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 9/

8/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), para. 100 (para. 7 of the quoted text).

9/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1991 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference 10/ and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992;

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 11/

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

10/ Ibid, paras. 14-17.

11/ Resolution S-10/2.

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

D

The transfer of high technology with military applications

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 12/

Taking note of the report of Working Group IV of the Disarmament Commission on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", 13/

Considering, in this connection, the interest expressed in the Working Group in continuing the consideration of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines to regulate such transfer,

Recognizing that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

1. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration within the scope of its agenda of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. Invites all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42).

13/ Ibid., para. 42.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 63

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of an action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 63, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/46/569);

(b) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(c) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055);

(d) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/46/L.24 AND Rev.1

5. On 1 November, Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/46/L.24), which was later also sponsored by Egypt.

6. On 13 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "of 19 June 1981" were deleted;

(b) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard" were replaced by "and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities";

(c) At the end of the eighth preambular paragraph, the phrase "to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems" was replaced by "in developing their delivery systems";

(d) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons",

was revised to read:

"1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons";

(e) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Reiterates also its condemnation of the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear field",

was revised to read:

"2. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields".

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.24/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 65 to 3, with 64 abstentions (see para. 8). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

1/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Congo indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, inter alia, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under the Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC (XXXV) RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 2/ and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

2. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

3. Expresses its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

UNITED NATIONS

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 64

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/64 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 64, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(b) Note verbale dated 4 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/15).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.13

5. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" (A/C.1/46/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.13 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol

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1/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Also notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Stresses that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Notes, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

2/ A/44/569.

UNITED
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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 65

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/77 of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 65, the First Committee had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/46/29 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.38

5. On 1 November 1991, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (A/C.1/46/L.38). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. In this connection, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.44).

7. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.38 by a recorded vote of 102 to 4, with 28 abstentions (see para. 8). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

2/ Subsequently, the delegations of Rwanda and Zaire indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989, 45/77 of 12 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 3/

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 4/

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

4/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived initially in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps in the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1993,

Considering that the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should work in close cooperation with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to ensure the success of the Conference and play their part in the achievement of its objectives,

Considering also that the creation of the zone of peace requires cooperation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has agreed, inter alia, on the provisional agenda for the Conference,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 5/

2. Reaffirms full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. Reiterates and emphasizes its decision to convene the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration;

4. Notes with satisfaction the preparatory work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it for the convening of the Conference;

5. Decides that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage;

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/46/29 and Corr.1).

6. Also decides to convene the first stage of the Conference at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in accordance with the present resolution and in consultation with the host country;

7. Recommends that the participation at the Conference should be at an appropriately high political level;

8. Calls for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, whose cooperation and participation is essential for the success of the Conference;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements, including the provision of financial resources for convening the Conference at Colombo, in consultation with the host country;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference all relevant documentation in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; 5/

12. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee will hold a session of five working days in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference;

13. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 66

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 38th and 39th meetings, on 18 and 20 November 1991 (see A/C.1/46/PV.38-39).

4. In connection with item 66, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/46/512);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica (A/46/583);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system (A/46/590);

(d) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50

5. On 18 November 1991, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/46/L.50) which was later also sponsored by the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 39th meeting, on 20 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement with respect to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/46/PV.39).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.50 by a roll-call vote of 65 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 10, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine.

1/ The following 43 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

Subsequently, the delegation of Myanmar indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.51

8. On 18 November 1991, Gabon, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Question of Antarctica" (A/C.1/46/L.51). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, at the 39th meeting, on 20 November.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.51 by a roll-call vote of 73 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 10, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Ukraine.

2/ The following 38 States announced that they were not participating in the vote: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Question of Antarctica

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 3/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 4/ the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 5/ and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991, 6/

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B and 45/78 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

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3/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

4/ See A/45/474, annex.

5/ See A/45/421-S/21797, annex IV, resolution 17/19 E.

6/ See A/46/708, annex, para. 44.

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first, second and third substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty Parties on 3 October 1991 in Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, including tourism, in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica 7/ and decides to keep the matter under review;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, 8/ and requests the Secretary-General to monitor and gather information within existing resources on the state of the environment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

3. Expresses its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. Reiterates its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Expresses its disappointment that, while welcoming the recent signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty Parties, the Protocol was not negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

6. Expresses its concern that the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection lacks the monitoring and implementation mechanisms to comply with the provisions of the Protocol and has not taken into consideration the call of the international community to ban permanently prospecting and mining in Antarctica;

7. Underlines its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

8. Reaffirms the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

7/ A/46/583.

8/ A/46/590.

9. Calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

10. Urges all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

11. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 B of 12 December 1990,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 9/

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 3/

Recalling also declaration AHG/Decl.4 (XXVII) on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, 10/

9/ See A/44/603, annex I.

10/ A/46/390, annex II.

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty 11/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the system of apartheid existing in South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 12/

2. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

12/ A/46/512.

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STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. The First Committee considered item 67, jointly with item 68, at its 40th to 45th meetings from 21 to 27 November 1991 (see A/C.1/46/PV.40-45).

4. In connection with item 67, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/46/523 and Corr.1);

(b) Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/98-S/22297);

(c) Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/202-S/22647 and Corr.1);

(d) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(e) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.52

5. On 26 November 1991, Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" (A/C.1/46/L.52).

6. At the 44th meeting, on 27 November 1991, the sponsors orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, as follows: in operative paragraph 2 the words "efforts of the Mediterranean States" were replaced by "efforts by Mediterranean States". At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was introduced by the representative of Malta.

7. Also at that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.52, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 45/79 of 12 December 1990,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that the positive developments taking place worldwide, particularly in Europe, would contribute to enhancing prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean States to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes the need for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Welcomes the decision announced by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics no longer to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect that this will have on the process of confidence and security-building and disarmament in the Mediterranean;

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/46/523 and Corr.1.

5. Takes note of the adoption in December 1990 of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which, inter alia, underlined their wish to promote favourable conditions for a harmonious development and diversification of relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States;

6. Takes note also of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991, 3/ which, inter alia, welcomed the continuing efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to promote the process of an open and constructive dialogue for peace, stability, security, development and cooperation in the region, and supported the initiatives being undertaken by Mediterranean countries in this respect;

7. Welcomes in this context the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming Western Mediterranean countries summit to be held at Tunis in early 1992;

8. Notes the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

9. Encourages the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the European Mediterranean countries to redouble their efforts to promote and implement confidence- and security-building measures in the disarmament field and to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development in the Mediterranean region, thus enhancing peace, security and cooperation in the region;

10. Urges all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

11. Invites all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

3/ See A/46/726-S/23265, annex.